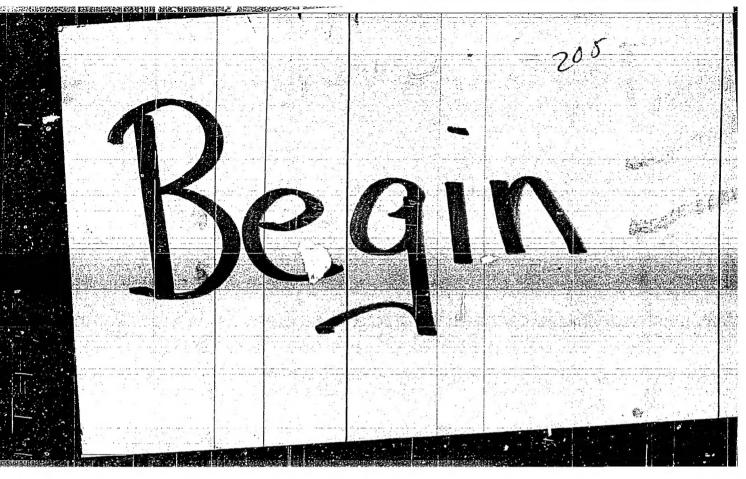
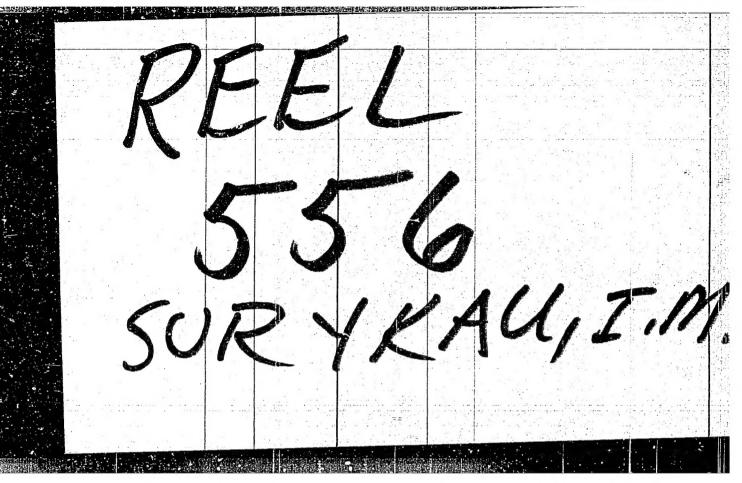
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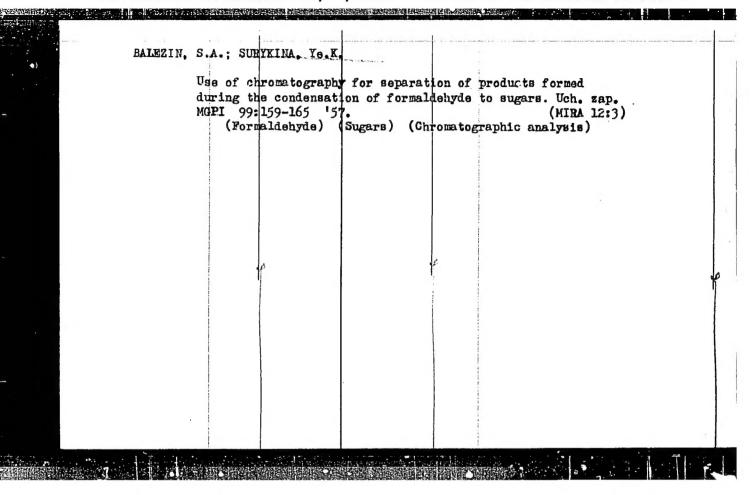
	SURYKAU,	Galago Brook	rtilization 56. (Rye)		Ser. biial. n	BV. no.4: (MLRA 10:6)
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	USSR / Gene	rcl Biology Genetics B
	Abs Jour	Rof Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85644
* 4	Inst	Surykay, G. H.  AS BSSR Solf-FortIlity of a Ryc Population
	Orig Pub	Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biyal. n., Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. biol. n., 1956, No. 4, 55-76
	Abstract	Sclf-fertility of rye is very constant at all times (1.22 - 1.38%) and well-grained forms are found in the population. With repeated isolation of inbred generations self-fertility of rye increases, which is related to selection of hereditary self-fertilizing races. Within the spike the most self-fertile is its middle portion. A study was also conducted on variations of self-fertility features within the limits of
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	O CALLE	IIMA, Ye. K.			-			
	SURVE	INA, Ye. K	"Investigat	ion of Sugars	Obtained	in the	Process	
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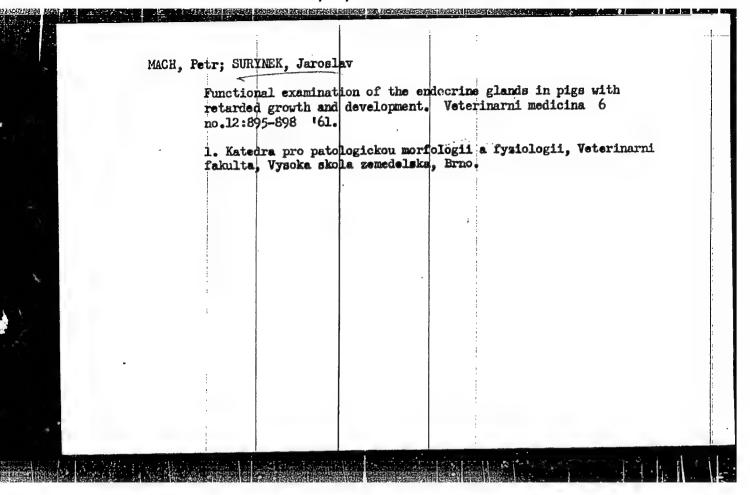
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	SURYN, W.
	Techinical information of the Central Technical Organization sums up the results of its work at the 27th Poznan International Fair. p. 799.
	PRZEGLAD TECHICZBY (Naczelna Organizacja Techiczna) Warszawa, Poland Vol. 79, no. 16, August 1958
	Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), IC Vol. 8, No. 11 November 1959 Uncl.

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	Two thousand five hundred members in 107 factory circles, the result of activities of the Poznan Branch of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Food Industry. Przegl tech 84 no.46:5, 8 17 N	
	l. Przewodniczacy Oddzialu Stowarzyszenia Inzymierow i Technikow Przemyslu Spozywczego, Poznan.	
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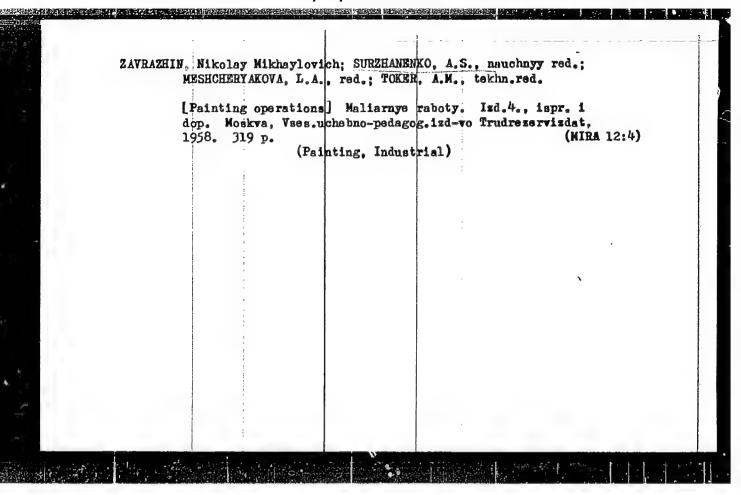
SPURNY, O.; SURYNEK, J.; KOSTARZ, T.; Chair of Pathological Physiology, Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (Katedra Patologicke Fysiologie Veterinarni Fak. VSZ), Brno.
"The Development of the Level of Ketones, Fatty Acids, and Ammoniacal Nitrogen in the Blood of Calves Fed Acidophilic and Non-skim Milk."
Abstract: Two groups of 6 calves were investigated between the ages of h days and 6 months. One group received non-skim milk with h of fat, and later hay, grain meal, and beet; the second milk fermented by acidophilic microbial agents, later skim milk, siloed corn, hay, and grain meal. Only the levels of EFA and NFFA between the ages of h and 8 weeks were different; this resulted mainly from the supply of milk fat to the 1st group. The levels of EFA decrease to that of adult animals already in the 10th week. There is a temporary increase in the levels of ketones and EFA in the 15-16th and 16-18th weeks, respectively. 3 Western, 2 Czech references. Submitted at 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals at Liblice, 10 Dec 65.
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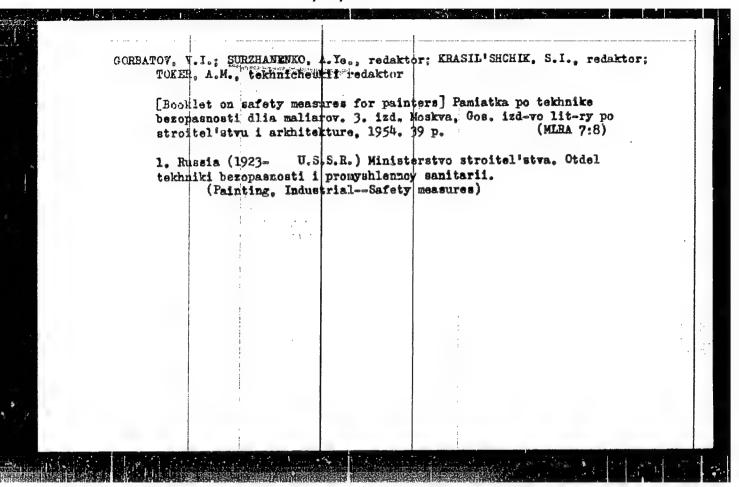
deine de la companya		S0V/91-58-2-16/31
	AUTHOR:	Surzhan, N.I., Technician
	TITLE:	Electro-Hydraulic Heating of the Substations (Elektrovodyanoye otopleniye na podstantsiyakh)
	PERIODICAL:	Energetic, 1958, Nr 2, p 23-23 (USSR)
	ABSTRACT:	After having listed the drawbacks of the standard heating system in use at the substations (electric stoves equipped with open glowing spirals), the author describes, illustrates and recommends the use of an electric water heating system tested and first
	Card 1/2	introduced at a substation of the North-
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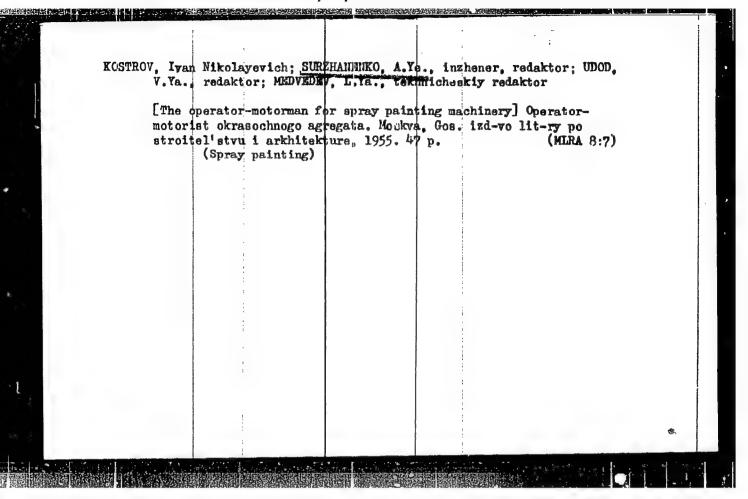
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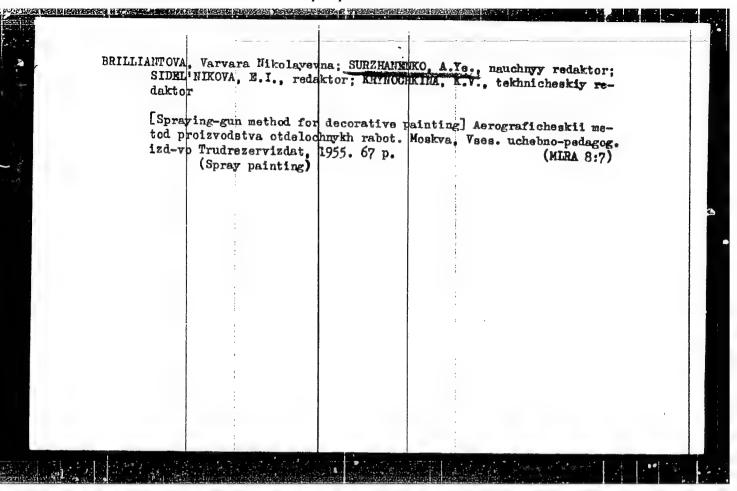
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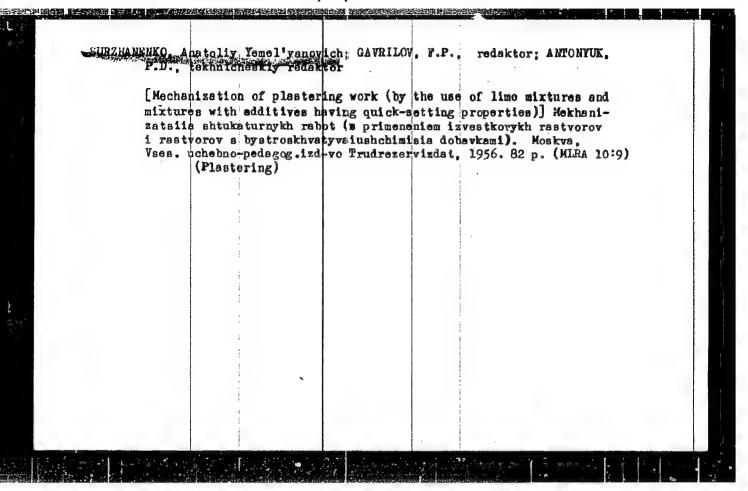


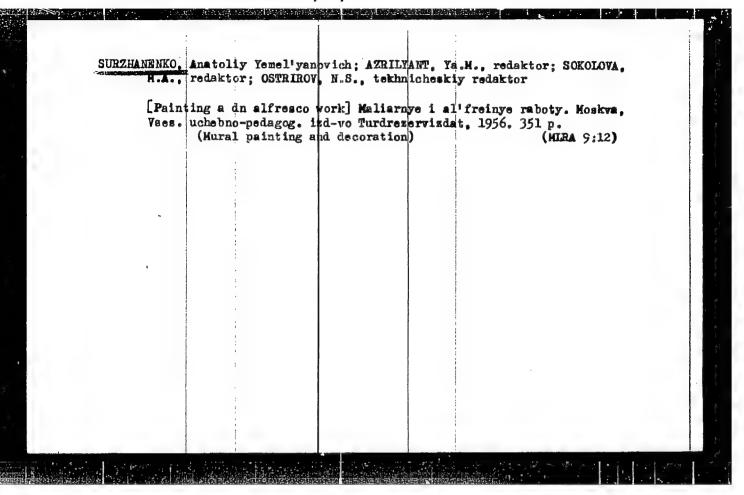


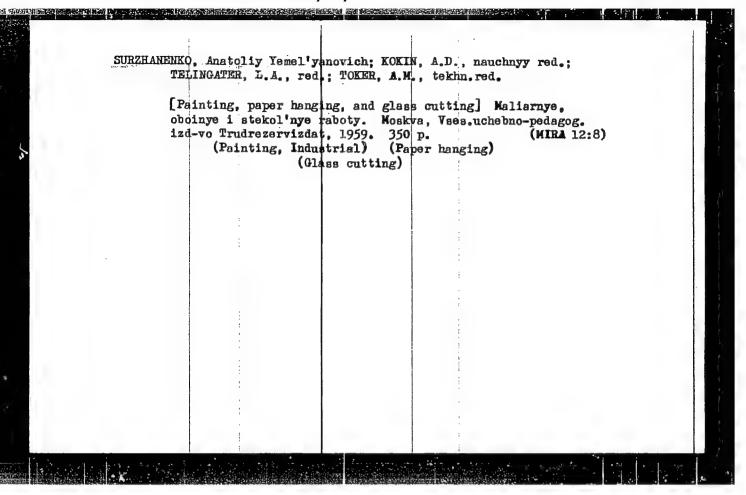
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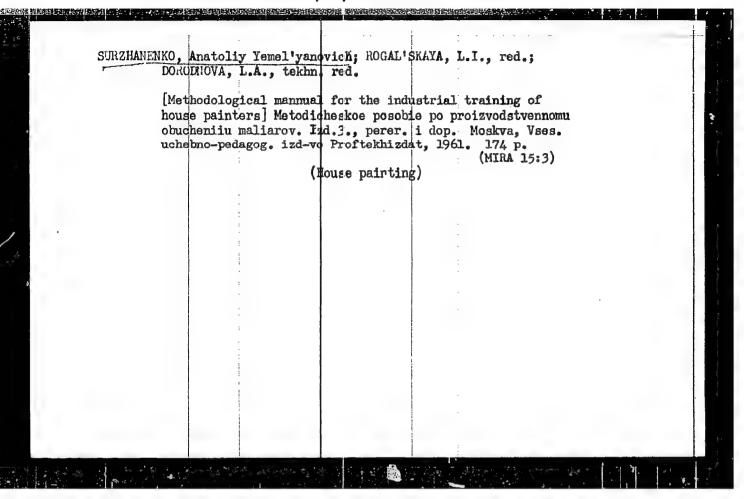
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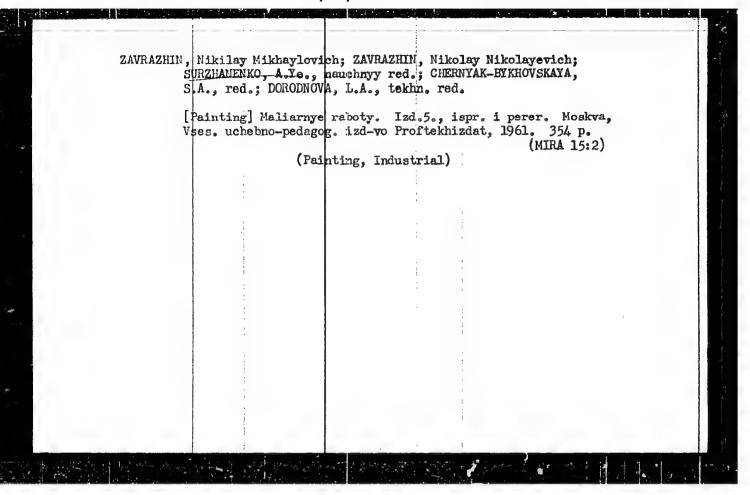
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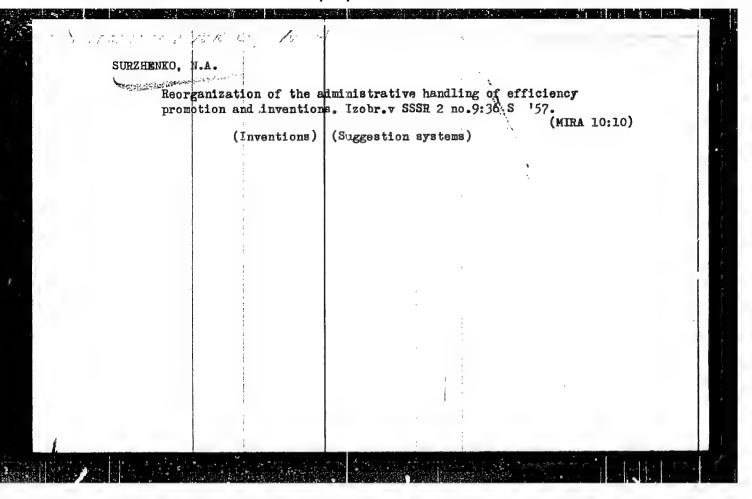


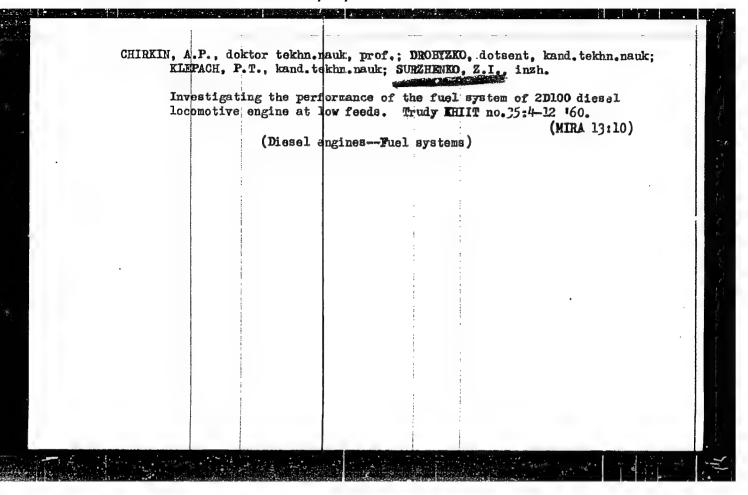


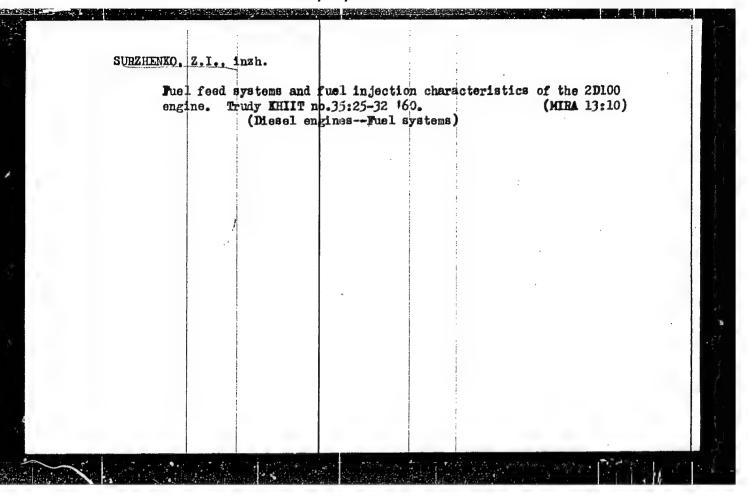


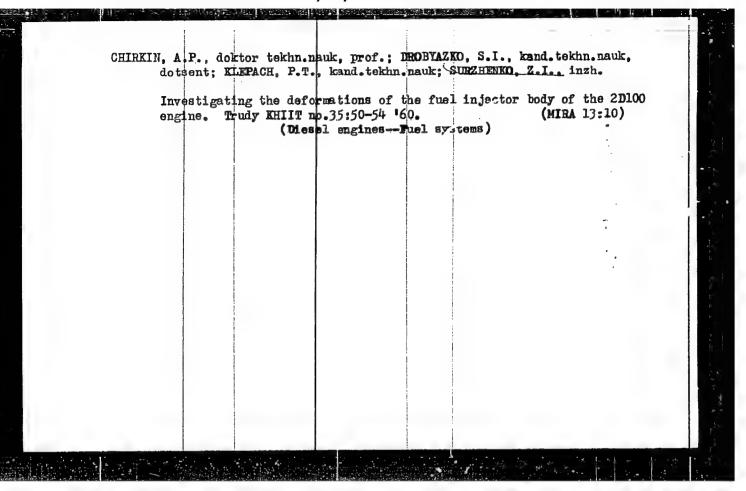




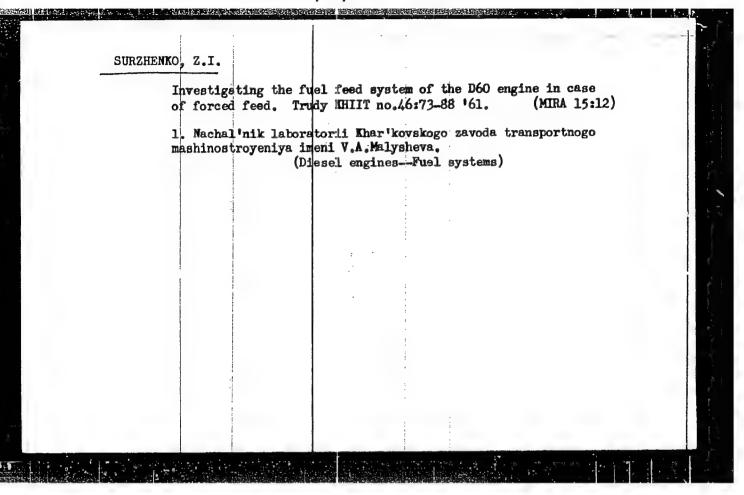


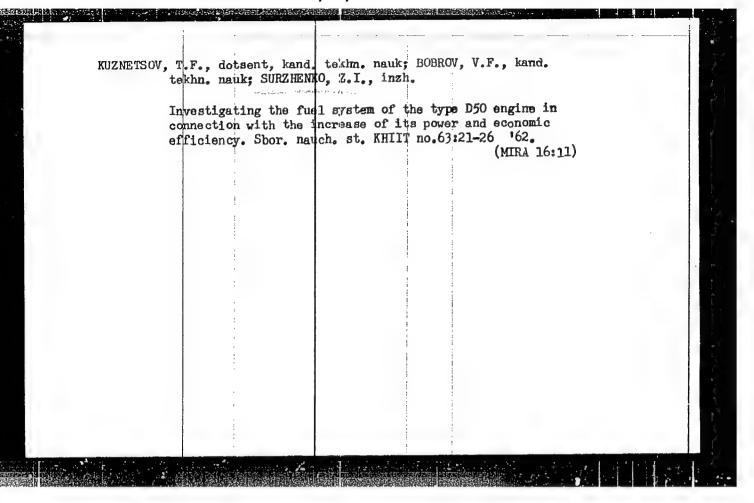


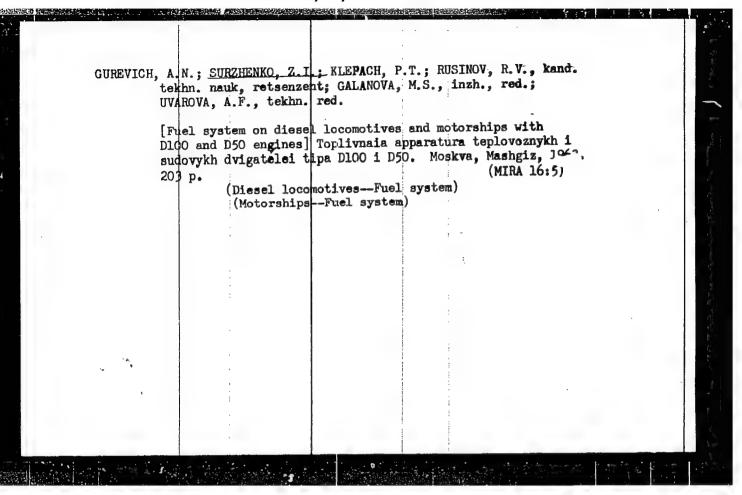


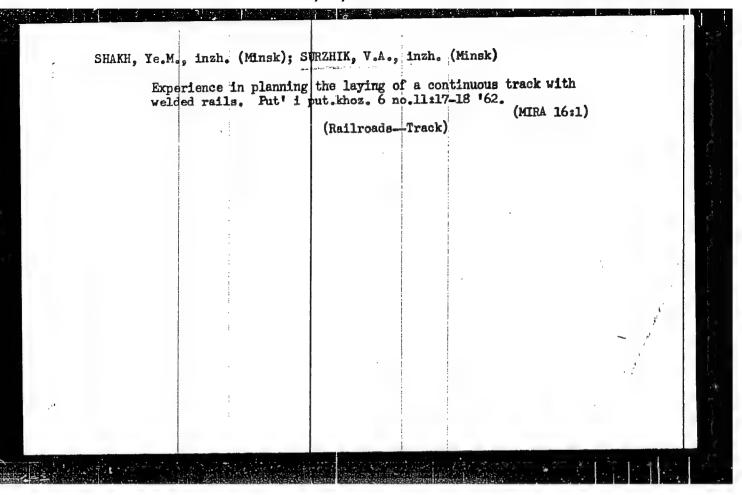


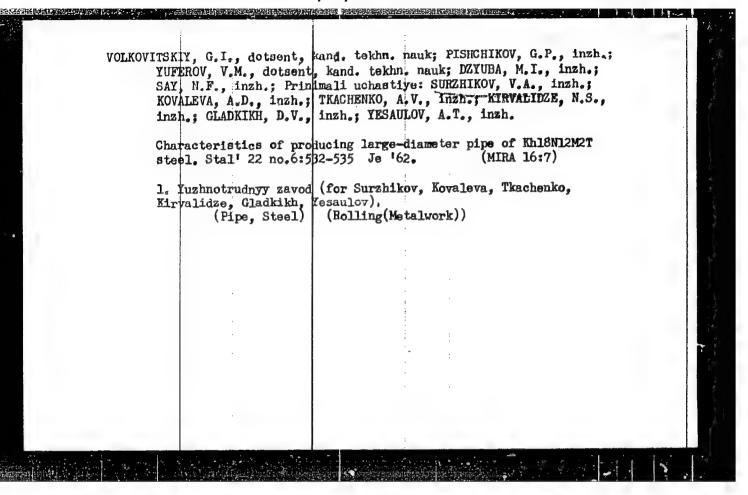
Development of fuel system apparatus for the type D50 hopped-up engine. Trudy KHIIT ho.50:52-58 '61. (MIRA 15:12)  (Diesel engines-Fuel systems)						
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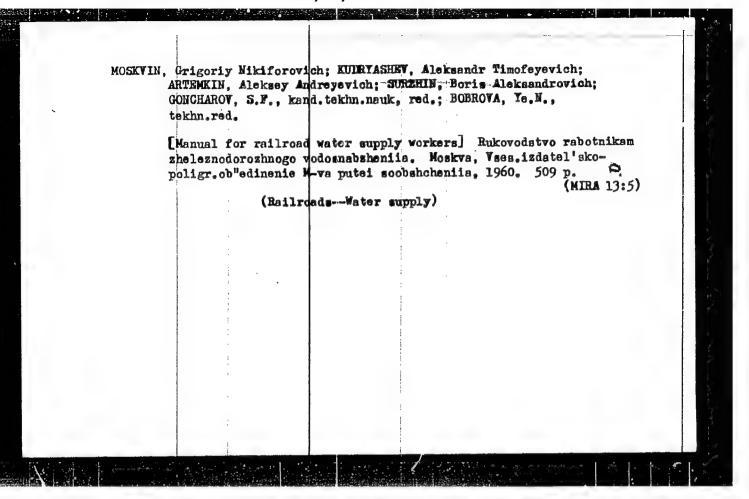


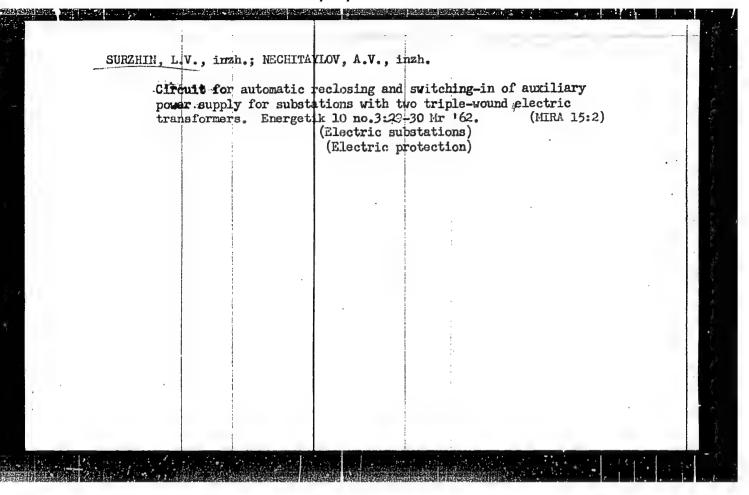


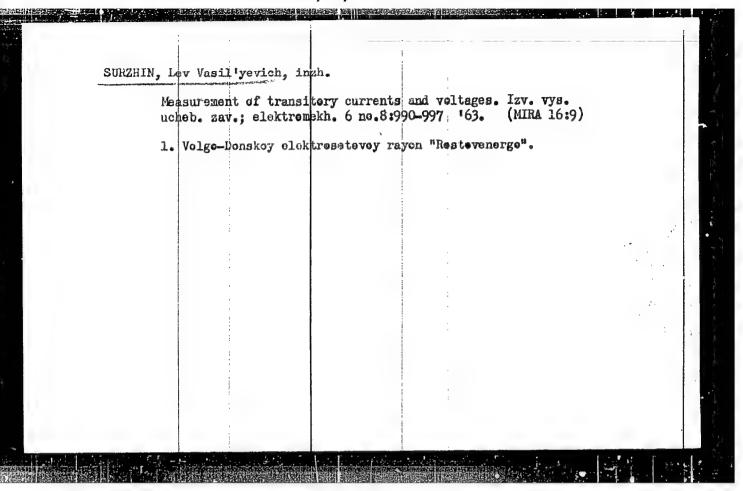












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CCESSION NR: AP4	AUG 181004 026274 Acrospase Information Division	s/0115/64/000/00	3/0019/0023		
UTHOR: Surzhin, L	V.: Prokurorov, N	I. S.			
TTLE: Measuring sh	ort time intervals by	an attachment to	an electric time		• • •
OURCE: Izmeritel'n	aya tekhnika, no. 3,	1964, 19-23			
OPIC TAGS: times mer, ferromagnetic	r, electricatimer, millisecond meter	millisecond m	eter, millisecond		
eported. The princip	elopment of an attach ple of proportional m ent of the longer tim	agnification of the	measurand and	c	1
imer is used. The control of a	The method permits and the magnification in the mag	measuring square ion is car <i>c</i> ied out i The torus function	pulses of a few by a ferromagneti ns in two phases:	<b>c</b> .	

ACCESSION NR: AP4026274

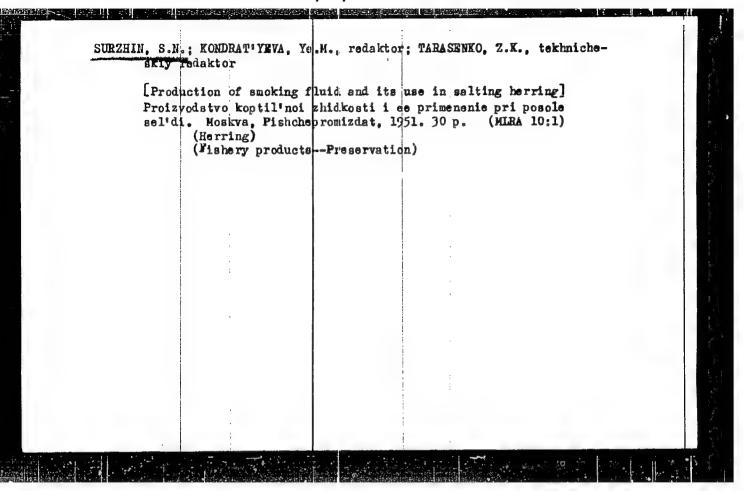
t.: (2) "readout" of the pulse at U = U, /n; the measurand is t, = t/n; here, U and t are the voltage across and the time marked by the timer. Design formulas and an evaluation of errors are given. The temperature dependence of the transistors used has no influence on the instrument's accuracy, since they are employed only for switching purposes. The laboratory model tested showed no temperature dependence at 0-50¢ and no supply-voltage dependence within ± 15%. The instrument is claimed to be shock-proof, vibration-proof, and moisture-proof. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

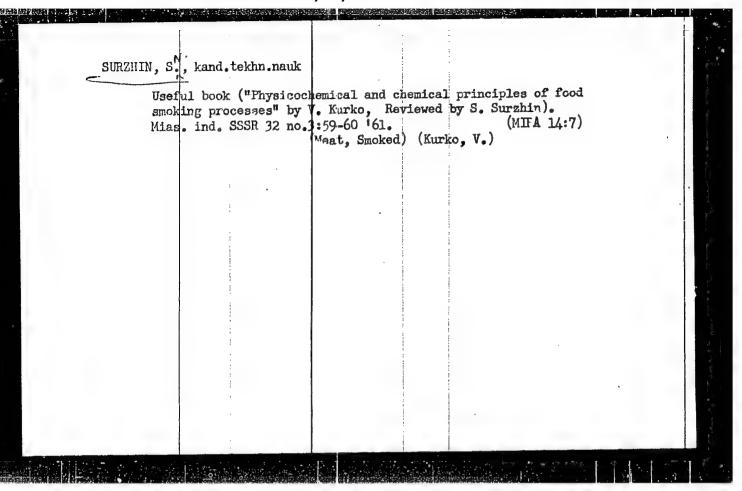
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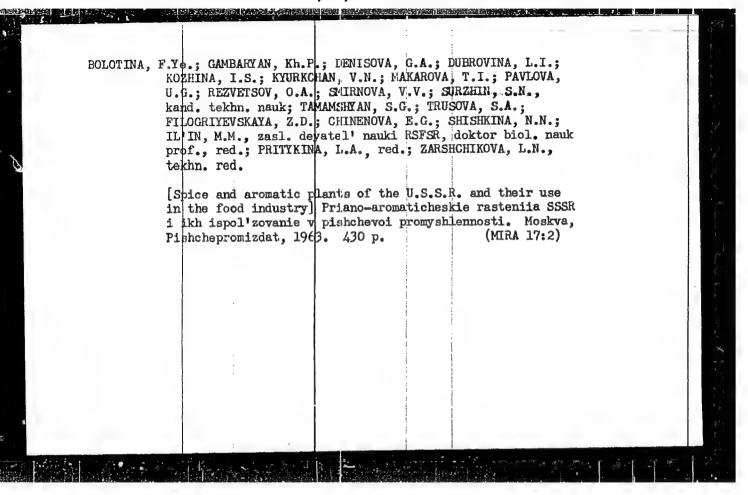


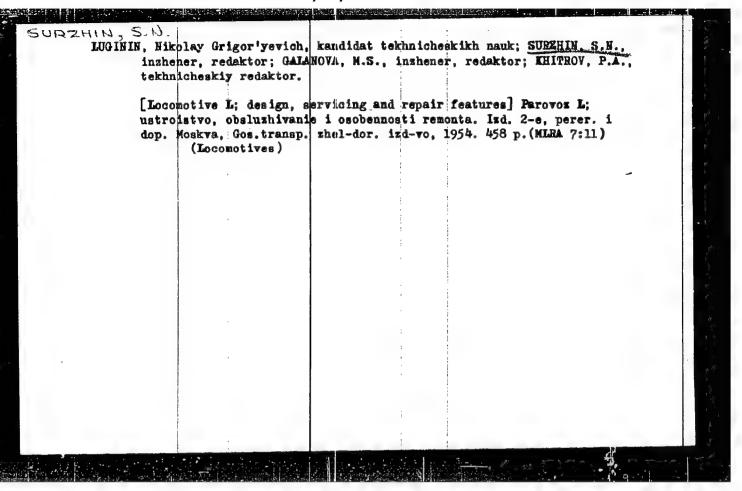
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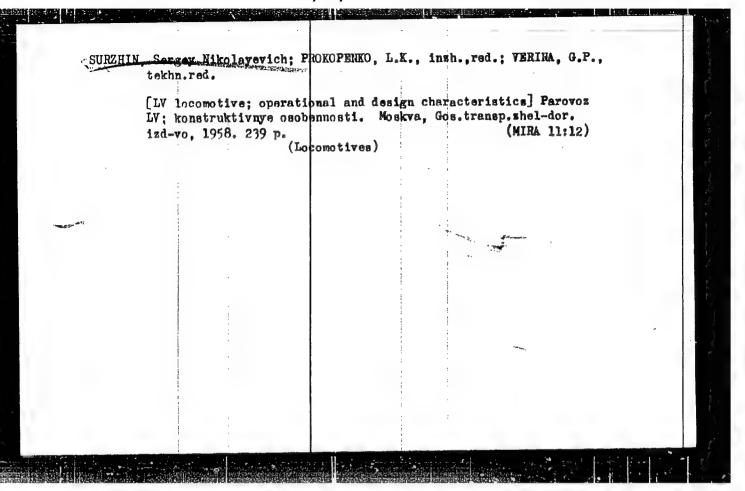
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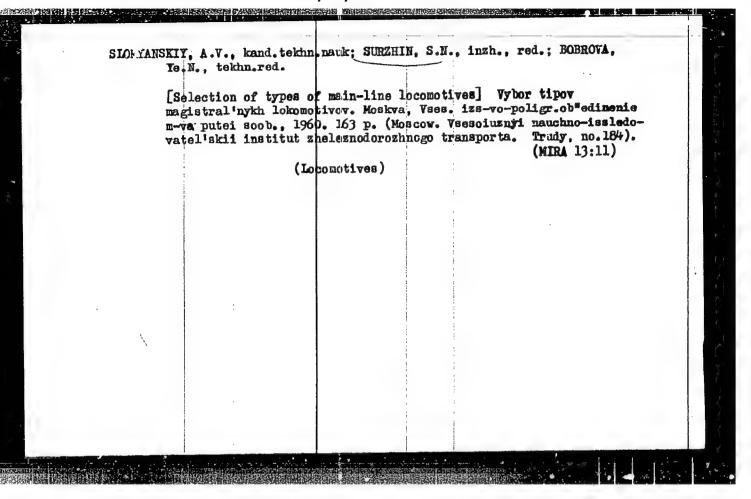
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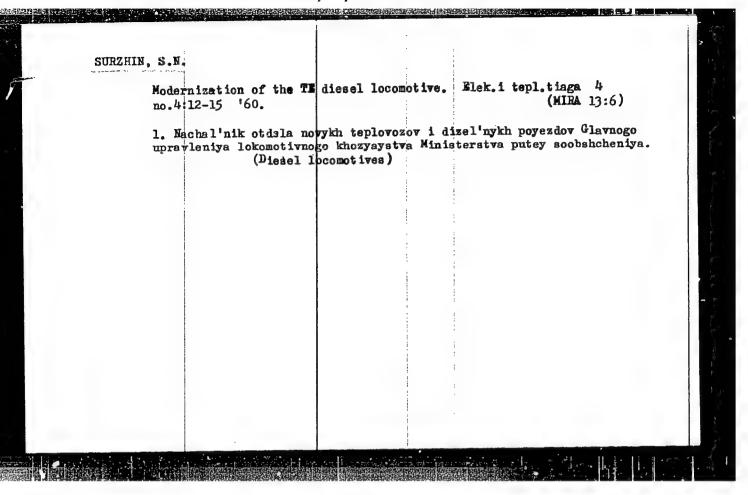


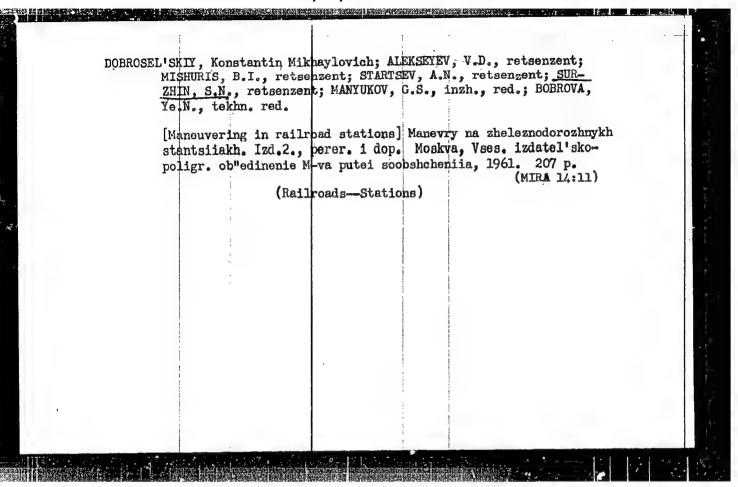


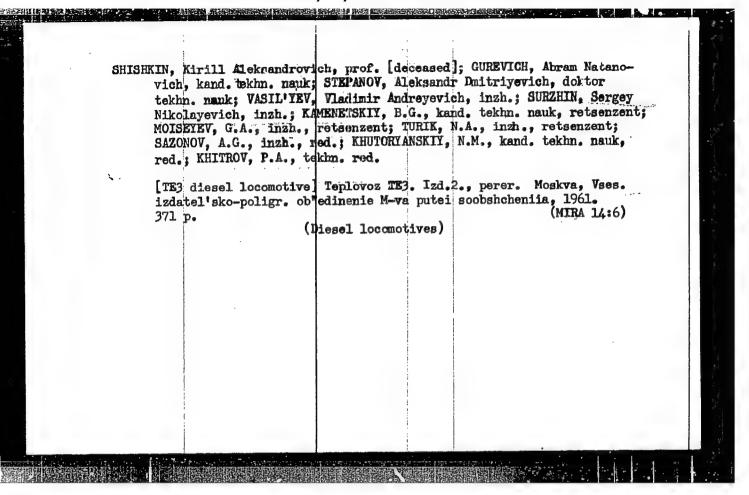


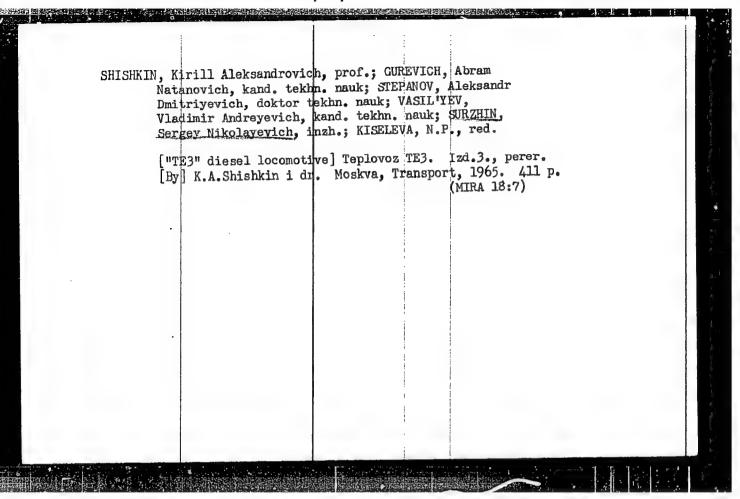




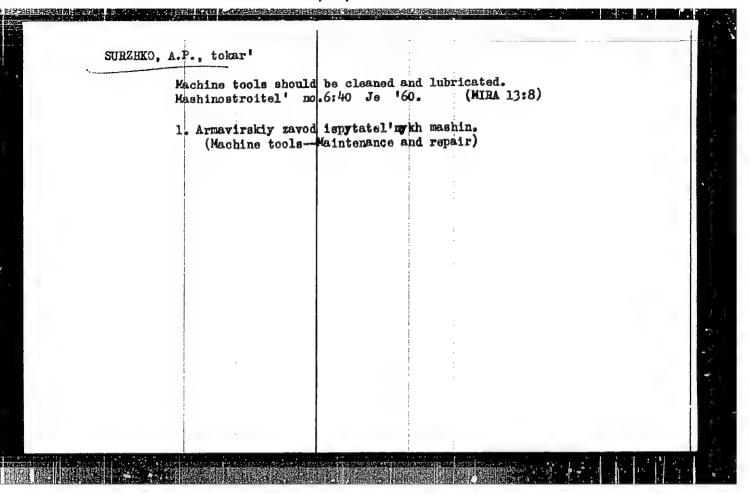


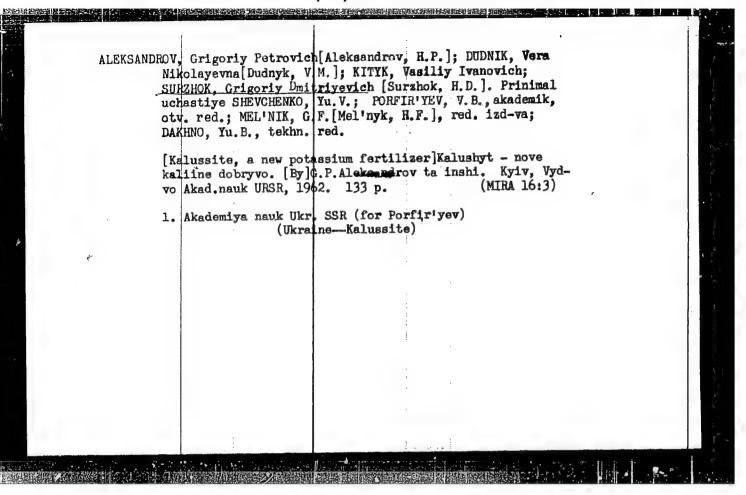






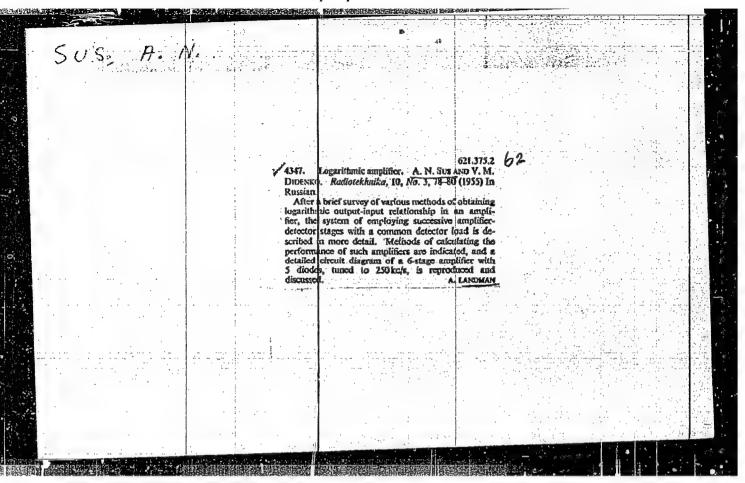
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Inst. Physics &	k Mechanics; Sar	atov State U.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	;		
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UBER/Radio  Amplifiers, Magnetron  Resonator  Resonator  The Torm of a Cylindrical Resonator, "A. M. Sue, the Torm of a Cylindrical Resonator," A. M. Sue, the Torm of Mech and Thys, Serator State  U, 3 pp  "Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" vol XII, No 6  "Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" vol XII, No 6  attention was given to: (1) dependence of the attention was given to: (1) dependence of the attention was longth of the system upon operation, and wave length of the system upon operation, and the magnetron), (2) dependence of oscillation this magnetron), (2) dependence of the amplitude on operation, and (3) form of the	osofilation right.	The second of th
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SOV/120-59-1-20/50 AUTHORS: Sus, A. N., Ratandv, G. V. Amplifier with a Logarithmic Characteristic (Usilitel' s TITLE: logarifnicheskoy kharakteristikoy) PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhrika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 1, pp 83-85 (US\$R) the amplifier is based on the method of successive detection (Refs 1 and 2). In this type of amplifier, each gain stage is followed by a detector. The currents produced by ABSTRACT: all the detectors flow through a common resistance which also serves as the output load of the amplifier. When the input signal is increased, the last tube of the amplifier is overloaded first and the voltage at its output stops increasing. With a further increase of the signal, the other tubes of the system become gradually overloaded. A detailed circuit diagram of the amplifier is shown in Fig 2. This consists of six identical stages based on triples Type 6G2. Overall amplification of the system is 106. Each anode circuit of the triodes is provided with a decoupling filter. Each stage Card 1/2

SOV/120-59-1-20/50

Amplifier with a Logarithmic Characteristic of the amplifier contains a rectifying diode, Type 6Kh6. The output stage is provided with a micro-ammeter or a register-ing potentiometer. The amplitude characteristic of the amplifier is shown in Fig 3, where the output current is plotted lifier is shown in Fig 3, where the output current is plotted against the logarithm of the input voltage (for voltages from against the logarithm of the input voltage for voltages from against the are Soviet and 2 are German; 2 of the Soviet reform hich 4 are Soviet and 2 are German; 2 of the Soviet references are translated from English. (Note: The amplifier described was ordered by the Institute of Semiconductors of the Soviet Academy of Stiences).

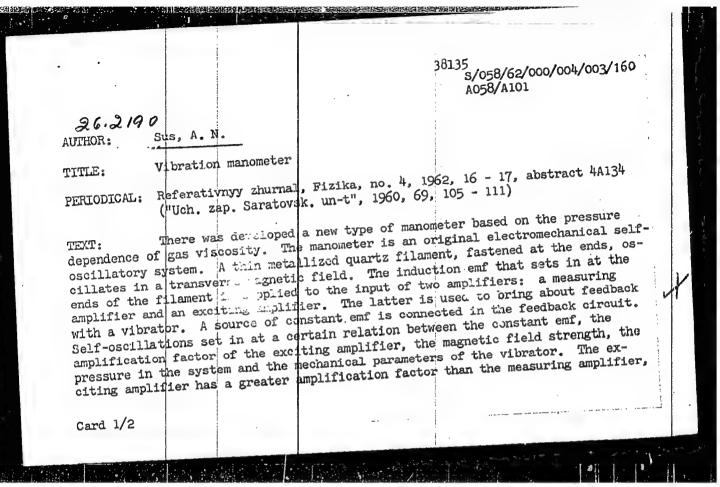
ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Saratov State University)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1958.

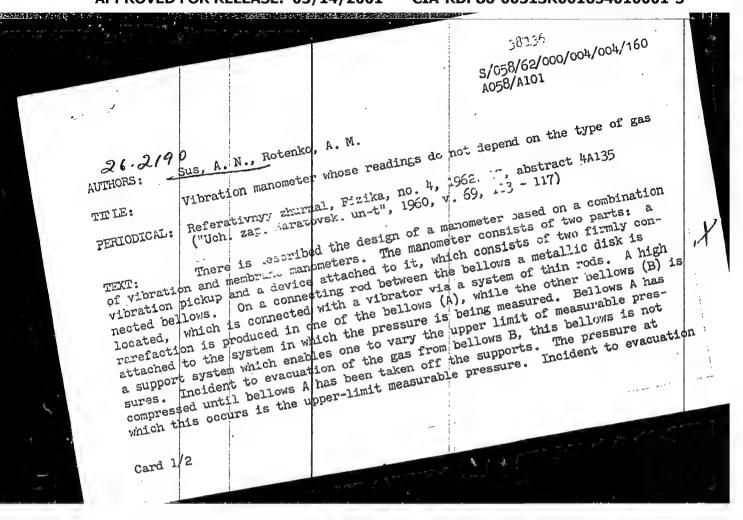
sov/120-59-5-26/46 Sus, A.N. and Bogdanov, N.N. A Wide-range Instrument for the Measurement of Magnetic-AUTHORS: TITLE: field intensity Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 5, PERIODICAL: pp 117 - 118 (USSR) ABSTRACT: A description is given of an instrument which may be used to measure constant magnetic fields between a fraction of an cersted to 10 kOe. The instrument measures the mean value of the field within the limits of 5 mm . The instrument is linear and the accuracy is about 1%. The fields are measured by measuring the e.m.f. induced in a rotating coil when the coil is placed in the magnetic field. The e.m.f. is amplified, rectified and then measured by a DC pointer instrument. The installation is analogous to that described by Jurgens et al (Ref 1), Lamb and Retterford (Ref 2), Wills (Ref 3) and Langen and Scott There are 1 figure and 4 references, 3 of which are English and 1 German. Card1/2

A Wide-range Intensity ASSOCIATION:			r the Measurement		c-field	
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SUBMITTED:	June	9, 195	8	!		
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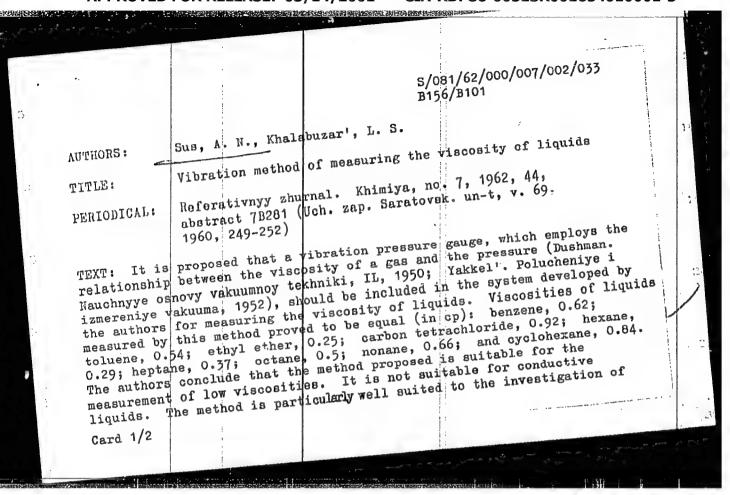
S/263/62/000/012/002/005 1007/1207 Sus, A. N. and Didenko, V. M. AUTHOR: New method of high-pressure measurements Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 12, 1962, 33. TITLE: abstract 32.12.301 "Nauchn. ezhegodnik. Saratovsk. un-t. Fiz. fak. i N. i. in-t mekhan. PERIODICAL: i fiz., 1955", Saratov, 1960, 19-23 TEXT: Description is given of the design and working principle of a pressure gage based on the relationship between pressure and internal friction in gas. A metal-coated quartz wire fastened at both ends and vibrating in an homogeneous transverse magnetic field, serves as a pressure transmitter. The E.M.F., induced at the wire ends is fed to the input of two amplifiers. The output voltage of one amplifier, being applied to the field between an electrode and the wire located parallel with the latter, causes vibration of the wire. On variation of the gas pressure in the cavity containing the wire vibrator, the vibration amplitude increases as a result of reduction of internal friction in the gas and augments the amplifier output-voltage. As shown by experiments, the pressure gage may be used for pressure measurements in the range from 10-3 to 100 mm mercury, but it is sensitive to external mechanical jolts and vibrations. An advartage constitutes the fact that the new type of pressure gage ensures a marked increase in the measuring sensitivity over a wide pressure range as a result of increase in magnetic field intensity and amplification factor of the indicating amplifier. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] Card 1/1



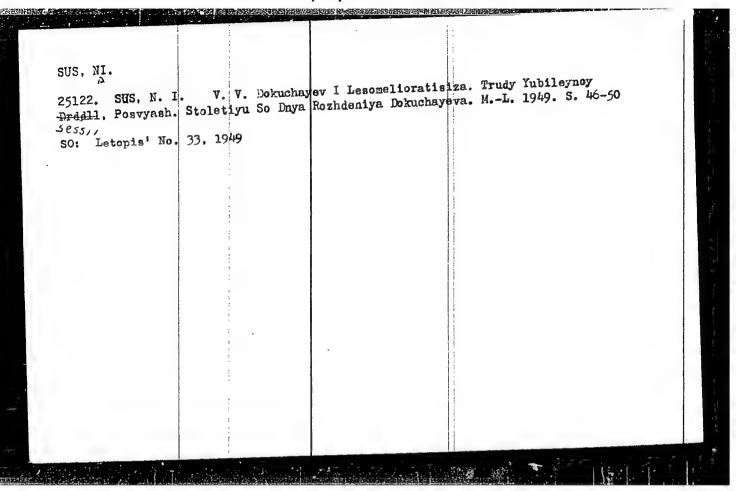
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is switched on, taining a limit value oscillation amplitude fier is graduated in tude response being oupper limit is determantly the	A stationary state all of the vibrator for given pressure units, the end of pressure units, the end of the limited by the end of the limited by the manometer is amplification factor of the or, and increases with decider enables one to continuous many many the greatest serious of the greatest serious for the state of	onse. Therefore when the manometring amplifier rises rapidly, attentions of the corresponds to a certain pressure. The measuring amplifier the linear section of its ampliment of measured pressures. The measured pressures of the measuring applifier and the crease in diameter of the vibrate crease in diameter of the vibrate crease in the measure pressures in the maintivity being attained in the N. Biryukova	1-
[Abstracter's note:	Complete translation]		
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below the limit is shifted, which the frequency of judged from the incident to frequents, the manor (e.g., from 1 to type of gas, and influences.	president sellows B is compressed induces tension in the vibration of its oscillations. In this was callulation amplitude of the quency variation with an accumenter enables one to measure to 10-2 mm Hg). The readings of the manometer is virtually induces: Complete translation	vay the magnitude of pressure vibrator. It was established racy approaching cycles-per-s pressure in a range of two or of the manageter do not depen	ith it nge in can be d that econd ders d on the
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Н	Vibration method of measuring	S/081/62/000/007/002/033 B156/B101	**************************************
	liquids belonging to particul and requires preliminary cali translation.	lar homologous series. The method is relative ibration. [Abstracter's note: Complete	
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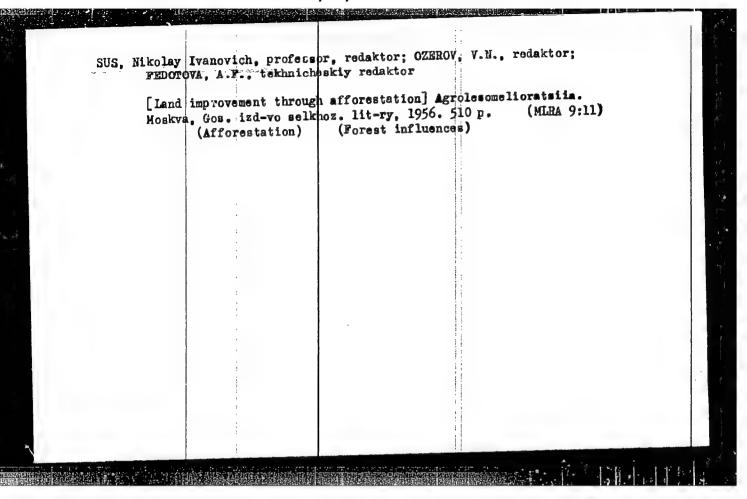
SUS. N. I., GOLUBEVA, L. A. and ANDROSOVA, T. P.

"Improvement of Microclimatic Conditions in the Steppes for the Growth of Young Tree Plantings".

Meteorol. i Gidrologiya, No 6, pp 31-35, 1954.

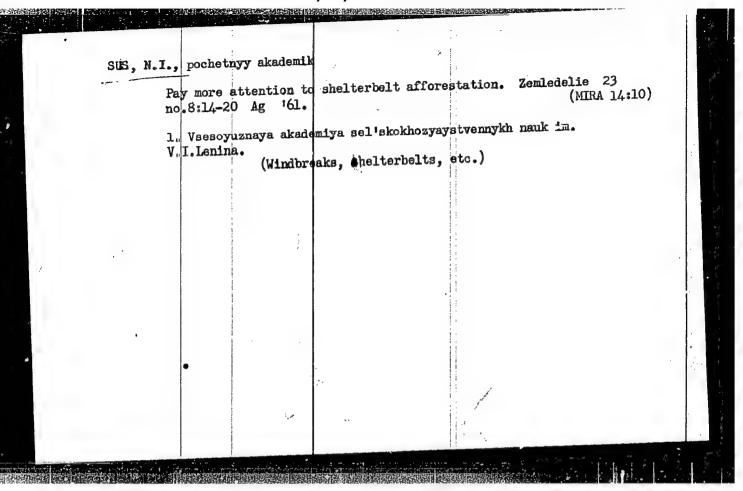
Meteorological circumstances surrounding the growth of young forest plantings in the steppes can be improved by more complete utilization of winter precipitation (by creation of slots consisting of high-stem plants like corn and sunflower that increase snow cover in forest belts up to 82 cm as oplosed to 32 cm without them), by sowing of high-stem plants in forest belts which create more temperature microclimate in the summer (by creation of shade for young trees so that they are subjected to only 14% of solar radiation), and also by mulching of the soil to conserve moisture and to lower the temperature in the daytime. (The best mulch is straw, which promotes growth of all kinds to 34-71 cm as against 17-46 cm without straw.) (RZhGeol, No 11, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956



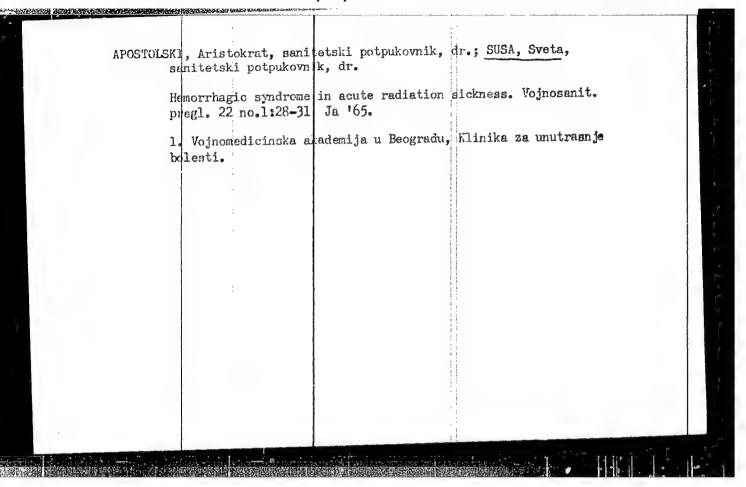
BELLEVIE ST. S.		
	USSR Forestry. Forest C	
Author : Inst : Title :	in the System of	Griculture in the Southeast.
Orig Pub	Tr. Saratovsk, s.	-lh in-ta, 1957, 10, 203-216
Abstract	and semi-steppe i by concrete example the effect of the	of the sheltering plantations in  f climatic conditions in the steppe cgions of the Southeast was shown cles. The article characterizes field sheltering forest strips on the wind, on the volatility and eva- the snow accumulation on the protected
Card	: 1/3	

USSR / So	il Science. Tilage. Reclamation. Erosion. J	
Abs Jour	Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 6114.	
Author Inst Title	Sus, N. I. Not given. Problems of Soil Protection from Erosion in the USSR.	
Orig Pub	Vestn. skh. nauki, 1958, No 3, 102-109.	¥
Abstract	a lake dealing with soil protection	
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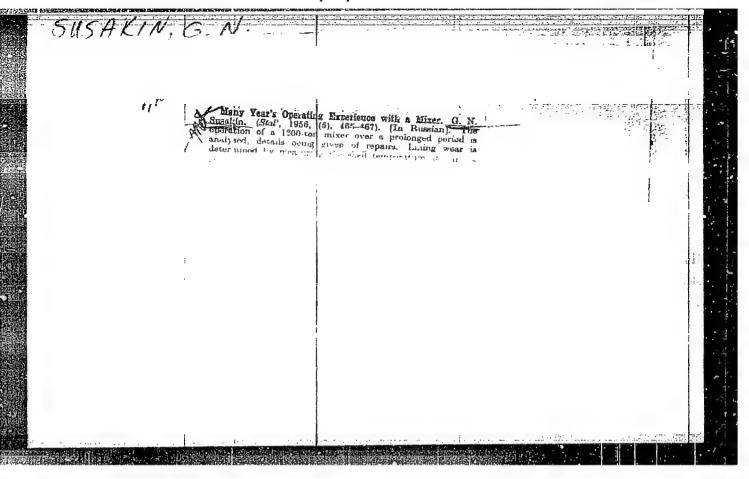


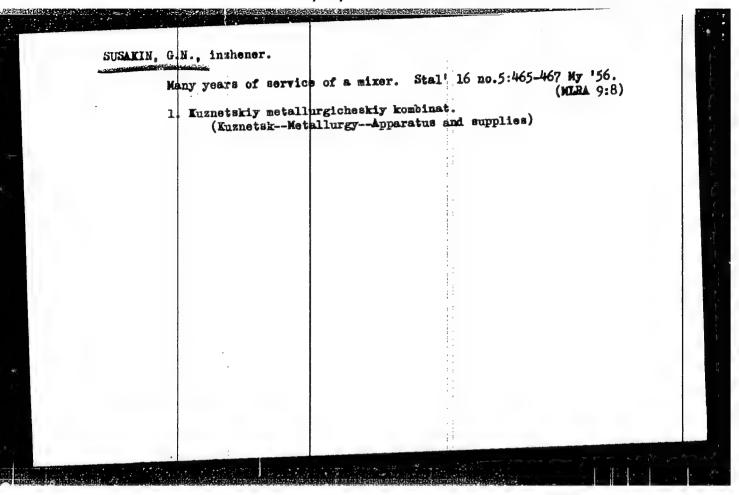
SMARKE TO SECURE		A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
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	USSR / Plan	t Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism.
-	Abs Jour	: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34261
	Author Inst	: Sus, N. N. Saratov University and Institute of Agriculture of South-
	Title	Eastern USSR: Exploitation of INtensity of Juice Elimination by Plants for the Appraisal of Vigor of Root Systems.
	Orig Pub	: Fiziol resteniy, 1957, 4, No 3, 259-265
	Abstract	: Sunflower was raised in Saratov University in water cultivations in solution of Pryanishnikov and in the Institute of Naticulture of South-Eastern USSR in vegetative vessels.  Agriculture of South-Eastern USSR in vegetative vessels.  Plant liquor was collected from plants cut at the level of coller of the root. The amount of plant coller of the root, and on the importance of weight of the root, and often on the mass of the plant above the earth. In the
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SCORDANIAN BILDER	ล่มสา	

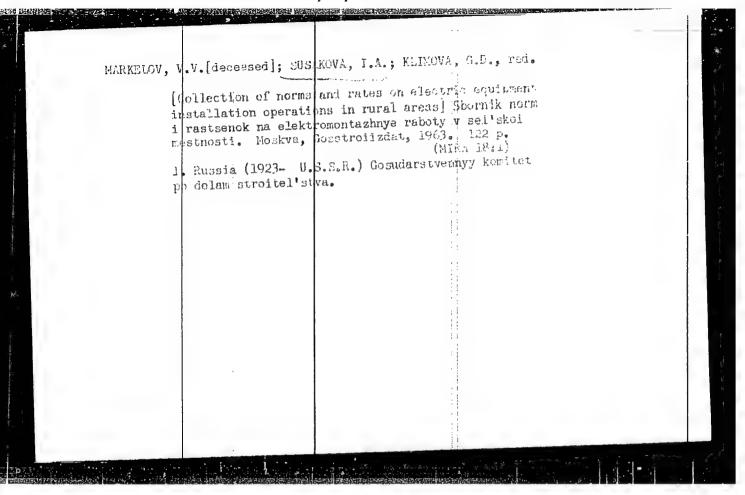
USSR / Plar	it Physiology. Photosynthesis.	
· Abs Jour	: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34231	
Author Inst Title	: Shatilov, F. V.; Sus, N. N.; Sorokona, Ye. M. : Saratov Agricultural Institute : The Course of Grain Ripening and Some Aspects of Photogra- thesis in Corn under Various Conditions of Water Supply.	
Orig Pub	: Tr. Saratovsk. Skh. in-ta, 1957, 10, 337-347.	
Abstract	Denseness of plant standing in a nest was studied with and without irrigation in relation to the course of grain ripening of corn of the North Dakota variety in connection with its photosynthetic activity. The denseness of corn standing in a nest did not affect the ripening of grain, standing in a nest did not affect the ripening of grain, nor the chlorophyll content in the leaves. During the ripening, an increase of the absolute weight of grain was observed; the weight increase of the grain - according to	
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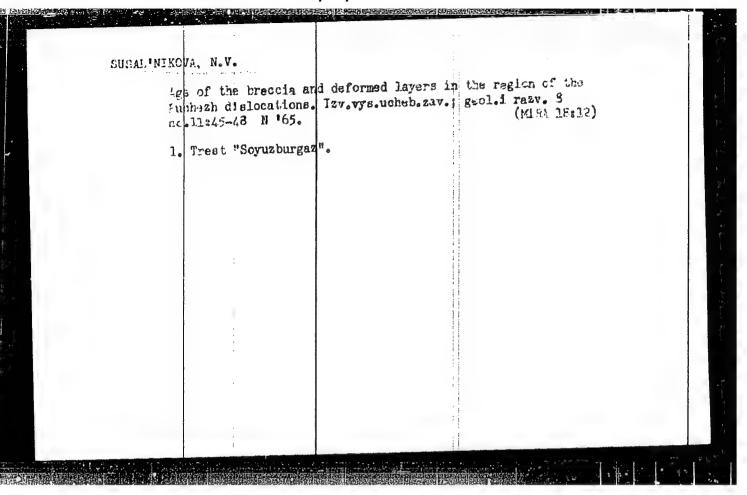


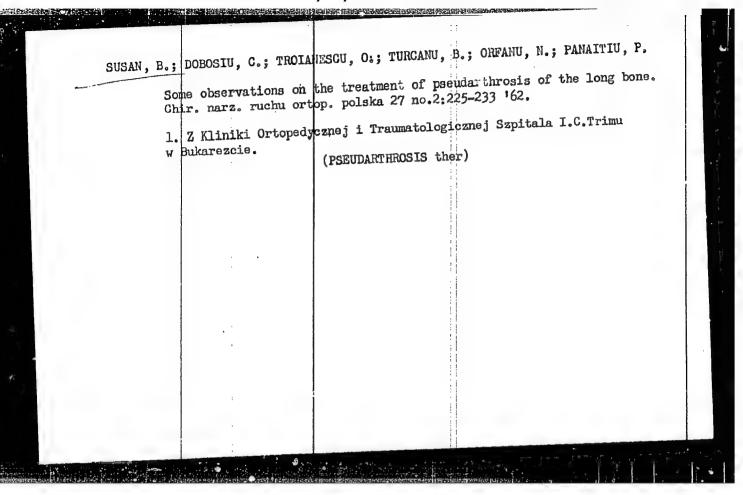
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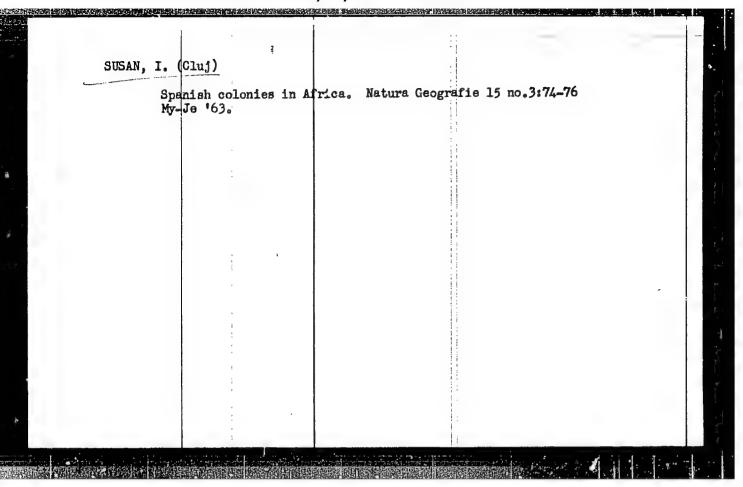


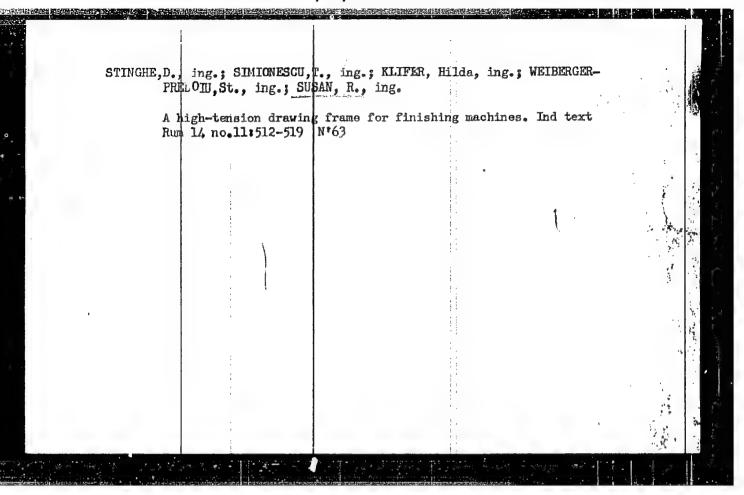




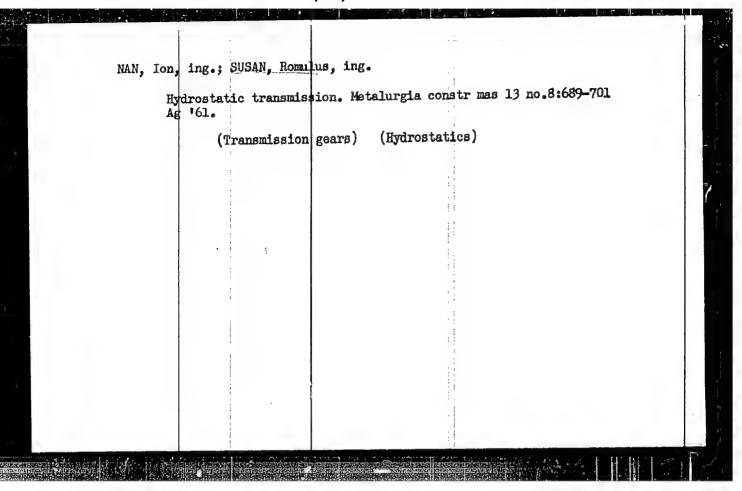






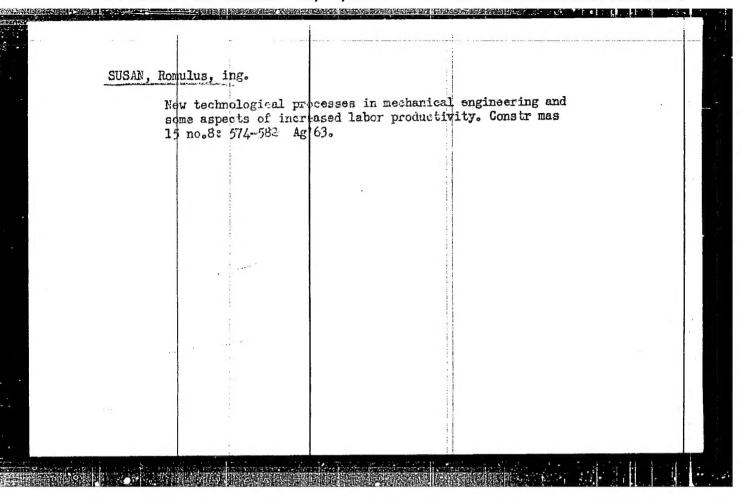


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14 02 000	RU/0018/64/000/012/0678/0682	
AUTHOR: Nan, Ion; Susan, Romulus		
TITLE: Modern driving system for	the compressors of diesel locomotives	
SOURCE: Constructia de masini /6no	12, 1964, 678-682	
TOPIC TAGS: mechanical power trans	asmission device, locomotive, diesel engine,	
propulate	on engineer	
ABSTRACT: A survey of the principal sors, with emphasis on the hydrosta	al driving systems for Diesel locomotive compres- atic system which is recommended by the authors	
as offering a number of technical a	and economical advantages. Orig. Art. Incl.:	
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E	lectronic brain. Znan.ta pr (Cybernetics)	ratsia no.1:6-7 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)	
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\$/803/62/000/002/002/006 AUTHORS: Armenskiy, Ye. V., Susanina, G. D. TITLE: A measuring device for the thermal power of a nuclear reactor. SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Avtomatika i telemakhanika. no. 2, 1962, 16-23. The paper describes a new method for the indication of the power TEXT: delivered by a nuclear reactor which, instead of a measurement of the neutron-flux density, consists in the measurement of the thermal power removed from the reactor. A brief survey of extant methods for the measurement of the power of a reactor is given, and the various shortcomings and difficulties encountered with existing methods are itemized. With respect to the calculation for the thermalpower method, the elementary thermal relationships set forth reduce the determination of the thermal power of a reactor to the simple arithmetic multiplication of the discharge rate of the heat carrier (water, assumed here) by the temperature difference between the inlet and the outlet of the reactor. The multiplication device proposed here is based on a bridge circuit, the accuracy of which is said to be no less than 0.5%. Two of the bridge resistances are resistance thermometers and, hence, serve as temperature transducers at the heat-carrier inlet and outlet. A Card 1/2